

nature has instituted sex and ordained that it shall exercise a profound influence over the whole of our moral, social and economical life. To flout it as "Orientalism" is not to get rid of it, or to assure the success of an yco-educational policy which refuses to recognize its existence.

PERHAPS in order frankly to define his position, the "Bystander" ought to confess that, whether in the case of men or women, he is not an unlimited believer in the benefits of a long general education apart from any practical object. If a young man is destined by taste and circumstance for a learned or scientific profession, to a university of course he must go. The heirs of wealth also will embrace the best chance of escaping its corrupting influence, and becoming something higher than mere consumers of the fruits of the earth, by giving themselves a university education; though the advantage is apt to be greater to them than to their fellow-students. But of these there are not many here. In other cases, when once a youth has received a practical education, the sooner he enters some honest calling by which he can make his bread and enable himself to marry and maintain a family, the greater probably his chances of usefulness, virtue and happiness will be. In a highly civilized community his education does not end with his schooling; he continues daily to imbibe ideas and information at every pore. His calling itself, if it is above mere routine, sharpens his faculties as well as mathematics; domestic affection refines his feelings as much as poets; and his character is elevated by honourable industry and the sense of self-support. It is perfectly true, and has been proved in signal instances, that the highly trained intellect when it brings itself to apply to business details shows superiority in rapidity and method; but how often does it bring itself to apply? Even the students in agricultural colleges too often with a knowledge of scientific farming acquire a distaste for the farm. It is one of the objections to the system of small universities that, by bidding against each other in facility of graduation, they tempt into literary callings men who would be better engaged in practical pursuits. A single Mrs. Somerville is insufficient to assure us that when we have turned our own women into university graduates we shall not have to look abroad for housekeepers and mothers.

In England the session of Parliament has opened in a manner most disastrous to the nation. At the very moment when all loyal citizens ought to be laying aside or adjourning their party differences, and standing shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the Union, party spirit breaks out with the utmost fury. The immediate offenders are the extreme Tories, notably "Randy" Churchill, as by a public which amuses itself with his scampishness and absurdity, the leader of the "Fourth Party" is called. The day of statesmanship must indeed be gone, and that of stump oratory must indeed have come, when the mere possessor of a glib and rattling tongue, of whose eloquence the chief element is freedom from the restraints of sense and self-respect, can be regarded as a possible aspirant to the Conservative leadership, once held by Sir Robert Peel. With a cynical effrontery, in which no Tammany demagogue would have been so lost to shame as to indulge, the heir of the name of Marlborough has avowed that his principle in politics is victory, no matter by what means it may be obtained or what "moralists," that is, men of honour, may say; and this view of the conduct which becomes an English gentleman in public life he has not failed to illustrate, by openly leaguuing himself, for the overthrow of the Government and for his own advancement to place, with men who are openly aiming at the dismemberment of the nation. As a party chief, if the ring-leader of a mutiny can deserve the name, he has marched from one exhibition of folly to another, and shown, it might be supposed, all who are not drunk with partisanship, what, under such guidance, the councils of the State would be. At one time it was evident that the state of delirious excitement and vituperative frenzy in which he lives had brought on, as its natural consequence, a nervous collapse. Yet he and his section are supported, tacitly at least, by the kindred spirit of Lord Salisbury, whose immunity from the restraints of a high-minded and self-sacrificing patriotism is not less complete, nor his unwisdom really less profound, though, being a man of genuine talent, he knows how to assume a greater dignity of form. Sir Stafford Northcote lends himself with evident reluctance to a policy of violence, which he has not power to resist: he might be a worthy country gentleman, but, unfortunately for himself, he has succeeded, by a long course of somewhat servile assiduity as a partisan, in creeping upwards to a position in which to be weak is almost to be wicked. On the other hand, it must be owned that Mr. Gladstone has failed in doing that which, when the integrity of the nation was in peril, it was clearly his duty to do, and he might easily have done. He ought to have restrained the excesses of Mr. Chamberlain, whose only hope of gaining the object of his greedy and unscrupulous ambition lies in his being able to use his chief for

the present as a stalking horse, and who might, therefore, have been silenced by a single word. By justifying and virtually abetting disaffection in Ireland, by leaguuing himself openly with its authors, steeped as they were in loyal blood, by denouncing and trying to cripple loyal resistance, by reckless appeals to political passion, by stirring up social war, by threatening whole classes with confiscation, and at the same time holding out vague hopes of boundless plunder to the populace if it would support his designs, Mr. Chamberlain has done his utmost to drive the Conservatives to desperation, and to bring on this calamitous storm. There are in England masses of solid worth, sober sense, steady industry and genuine patriotism, which only need a trustworthy leader; but, thanks to the party system, they can find none. The common enemy meantime hovers between the camps of the two factions, ready to avail himself of their divisions for the promotion of his own designs; and thus the most powerful nation of the world is actually in danger of being dismembered by a rebellion which has not a particle of military force, and which an hour of patriotic unanimity would scatter to the four winds. Let all communities which are under the rule of party take warning by the example.

In the struggle on the Egyptian question, Mr. Gladstone's eloquence seems to have triumphed. Would that eloquence, as it influences an audience, could influence untoward facts! The conclusion, however, was foregone. The Liberal party has still a majority, irrespective of the Irish vote, and whatever dissensions there might be among its sections, the effect of a direct motion of censure is always to send straggling partisans back into their lines. They murmur to the Whip, and they growl in their speeches, but they vote. The Radicals, moreover, know that the defeat of the Gladstone Government, and the advent of the Conservatives to power would be at once followed by a dissolution and a general election, in which the appeal would be to the existing constituencies, whereas the Radical policy obviously is to pass the Franchise Bill, and hold the election with the extended suffrage. Sir Stafford Northcote when, spurred on by his extreme followers and his imperious colleague, he advanced with rueful visage to the attack, must have felt that defeat sat upon his helm. After all, the vacillation of the Government in Egypt, calamitous as its effects have been, was the vacillation of the country, which has accepted with natural reluctance and misgiving the new burden imposed by destiny. Imposed by destiny the burden is, since the route to India is by Suez; and under one name or another, Egypt will henceforth be an adjunct of the Indian Empire.

THE shudder which runs through American society at the marriage of a white woman with Frederick Douglas has a significance ominous for the social future. Frederick Douglas is not a pure-blooded negro, and he is about the only coloured man in the States who has risen to anything like eminence. Yet the marriage of a white woman with him is a portent. How can these races fuse? Without fusion, how is equality possible? And without equality, how can there be a real republic? The Roman Commons, in their constitutional struggle, insisted not only on political right, but on the right of intermarriage with the Patricians, and they showed their wisdom is so doing. After the war, when the negroes were emancipated, the prevalent belief was that the race would die out; and for a time its numbers did decrease, the slave being too stupid and shiftless, when turned adrift, to find himself a livelihood. But that solution of the problem is no longer within the range of possibility. The negro race is increasing and likely to increase. Its physique is fine; in the museum of the British College of Surgeons there is a model specimen of the human form, the original of which was a negro: only the brow is low. But fusion is more out of the question than ever, since slavery is at an end and with it the connections between overseers and black women, from which a numerous breed of half-castes sprang. The mental weakness of the negro is at present not less marked than his physical vigor, and while it lasts the political difficulty will probably continue to be settled, after a fashion, by the submission and practical elimination of the inferior race. But this, while it may prevent disturbance in the Southern States, can hardly fail to give the South as a whole a political character so unlike that of the truly democratic North as to be hardly capable of harmonious partnership under the same set of institutions. The future of the South and its relations to the North are still a mystery, and would form an excellent subject of political study for anyone who thoroughly understands the South. Such indications as there may be of any mental improvement in the negro would be an essential element of the inquiry. His achievements in S. Domingo, and wherever he dwells apart from the superior race, hold out as yet extremely little hope. In the meantime economical, and with it social, change is coming from a more beneficent source. The depressing and brutalizing grasp of slavery being removed, manufacturing and mining industries appear